

THE TWO WARS.

Gen. Graham Making Preparation for Another Advance in Egypt.

An Attack on Bac-Ninh by the French Imminent.

Exciting Debate in the German Reichstag Over the Herr Lasker Resolution.

More Attacks on Minister Sargent—Other Foreign News.

AFFAIRS IN EGYPT.

SUAKIN, March 7.—Mahmoud Ali, a leading sheikh who has been regarded as friendly to the English, has stopped Admiral Hewitt's proclamation to the tribes, on the ground that if pardon is offered before the rebels ask it more trouble will certainly follow. Two chiefs of the Amara tribe, with 120 men and 40 camels have arrived here. They report that the losses of the rebels at Teb amounted to 6,000 killed or wounded.

Osman Digna, the rebel leader, refuses to negotiate, and ignores the flags of truce sent out from the Suakin forts.

Gen. Graham is already beginning the advance against Osman Digna. The British and Egyptian troops are determined to fight to the last. Rebel sentries have been posted upon all the hills to signal the British advance.

LONDON, March 3.—Gen. Gordon has requested the dispatch of the first installment of 600 Indian troops, to form the nucleus of an army at Khartoum.

The question of restoring Baker Pasha to his rank in the British army is being publicly agitated.

THE TONQUIN WAR.

PARIS, March 7.—Late advices from Tonquin state that Gen. Millot, the commander of the French land forces, with his staff, has crossed from Hanoi to the right bank of the Red river, and is advancing along the right bank of the canal of the rapids to effect a junction with Gen. Negrier, who has left Haiphong for Bac-Ninh. Another column is advancing to the north, so as to cut off the retreat of the Chinese. Fighting at Bac-Ninh is imminent. Measures have been taken to blockade the delta and to suppress piracy.

MORE OF THE LASKER INCIDENT.

BERLIN, March 7.—In the reichstag to-day, after the president had been re-elected, that functionary announced the death of Herr Lasker and of other members who had died during the recess. The deputies remained standing as a mark of respect while this announcement was being made. Herr Ricker, an independent, speaking, as he explained, on the order of the day, expressed thanks to the names of the deceased members for the numerous tokens of sympathy which had been received. He was particularly grateful to the American congress for the action of the house of representatives. The president informed Herr Ricker that he was departing from the order of the day. Herr Hammerstein, in behalf of the conservatives, protested against the action of Herr Ricker and against the course pursued by the American congress. Herr Dr. Hanel, a progressive, admitted that Herr Ricker had passed outside the order of the day, but pointed out that this only showed a defect in the usages of the house. He referred to Herr Ricker's praise of the American congress, whereupon the president reminded him that he, too, was departing from the order of the day, but he continued to speak. He said that he had perhaps broken the rules, but he considered that he was justified and, pleading the mitigating circumstance, "When a body like congress," he said, "adopts flattering resolutions we should pay as much regard to them as is consonant with parliamentary usages." Herr Ricker explained that the left had interrupted Herr Hammerstein because contrary to the rules of the house, he had read his statement. The left, he declared, cared as little for Herr Hammerstein's protest as they did for the unjustifiable interference of Prince Bismarck. This bold declaration was followed by a great uproar. As soon as order was restored Herr Von Bötticher, imperial secretary of the interior and representative of the chancellor, said that he knew absolutely nothing of any interference on the part of Prince Bismarck. If the latter was requested to inform the reichstag of resolutions adopted by the American congress, and did what he deemed right in the matter, his action was not subject to criticism. He was, however, insisting against any criticism of Prince Bismarck. Dr. Braun stated that the rules of the reichstag were based upon those of the Prussian landtag, in which a eulogistic speech on the occasion of the death of Richard Cobden was ruled out of order.

Herr Ricker, progressive, replying to Herr Von Bötticher, maintained that deputies have a perfect right to criticize the official acts of the chancellor.

Dr. Müller, progressive, began a speech by directing attention to a banner hanging in the hall, which had been presented to the reichstag by German-Americans, but he was at once called to order by the president, and the discussion was closed.

Herr Ricker, in the opening of the reichstag to-day, formed the different groups of the speech he intended to make in regard to Herr Lasker. He said the speech had been drawn up after a consultation with the leader of the new party. The members of the center promised not to intervene, but the conservatives protested against the making of the speech. It is generally regretted that Herr Lasker's name was made the subject of a stormy discussion. The conflict of the members of the reichstag is generally commended.

STILL ATTACKING OUR MINISTER.

BERLIN, March 7.—The *Deutschke Tagblatt* publishes an array of comments derogatory to Minister Sargent which were made by certain American newspapers at the time of that gentleman's appointment to his present position. The *Tagblatt* says that Mr. Sargent will not be recalled until after the new president has been elected, when it is possible that he will be appointed to the post at St. Petersburg.

THE PARNELLITE PROGRAMME.

LONDON, March 7.—The Parnellites are irritated at the refusal of the government to recognize the Irish land question. Their intention now is to begin forthwith a great agitation in Ireland. They will make strong appeals to the land act. Subscriptions to a special fund for the same purposes will be opened, and Mr. Michael Davitt's services will be secured. A conference of the leaders will be held at Easter to discuss the contemplated programme.

DYNAMITERS AND ANARCHISTS.

VIENNA, March 7.—A quantity of dynamite and nitro-glycerine has been discovered in a house of the Favoriten suburb, opposite the mansion of Baron Rothschild. The suspicion is that there was an intention to explode the mansion through the sewer.

LONDON, March 7.—The Moscow Gazette attacks common European action taken against anarchists.

PARIS, March 7.—The police have discovered that a man employed as a shorthand writer by a firm of engineers here is an emissary of Patrick Ford, of the Irish World.

The Clan-na-Gael has begun operations here. A man who says he is an Irish-American, and who closely resembles the informer murderer, on several counts, John and Edward Tappan were discharged.

THE HEAD CENTER.

Wm. Henry Smith, General Manager of the Associated Press, on the Stand.

He Tells a Senate Committee All About the Great News Combination.

Mr. William Henry Smith, general manager of the Associated Press, was examined by a subcommittee of the senate committee on postoffices and postroads yesterday. After answering a number of preliminary inquiries as to the title of his office, and the nature and scope of the organization which he represented, Mr. Smith asked for and obtained permission to make some general statements that had suggested themselves to him in the course of a perusal of the testimony of previous witnesses, who had assumed to know all about the scope and power of the Associated Press, and its relations to the Western Union Telegraph company.

The Associated Press is a private business conducted for the benefit of the papers concerned. It has no exclusive contracts, and enjoys no privileges not freely open to any newspaper or association of newspapers. Its system of collecting and distributing news is the outgrowth of experience and the known wants of those who are served. It is thorough and satisfactory to those associated together, and should be to the public, as the news does not travel the fastest of the hand, but every one who cares to read every day at a trifling cost. But for this co-operative system this would be impossible. The Associated Press is not, therefore, as has been repeatedly asserted, many people suppose because the Associated Press freely, therefore, there is a mutuality of interests. A merchant who conducts his business largely by telegraphic correspondence bears precisely the same relation as the press to the telegraph company.

While the sources of news are free, the skill and ability in giving it form, the agencies employed in its distribution, and the capital that makes it available, come under the head of private enterprise and private property. There is no power to make these free without the consent of those who own and control them.

The question is asked, Why should not the Associated Press be put under the same price? To the credit of the wealthy members of the Associated Press be it said, they have voluntarily taken upon themselves the largest payments. Thus, take what is called the western press report, which is delivered to fourteen of the principal cities lying between the Alleghenies and the plains of Kansas. The service is the same to all, yet, except the cities of Cincinnati, St. Louis, and Chicago, no two cities pay the same. The rates are assessed in proportion to their population and ability to pay. The same rule applies to cities taking condensed reports. In a number of these places the money paid by the papers does not meet the cost of delivering the report, and nothing is received toward paying the cost of the original collection, handling, and editing of the news. Under no other system would this be possible. The government charges the same rate of postage to rich and poor alike. The Associated Press discriminates in favor of the poor.

The witness then referred to the misrepresentations in statements of a preceding witness as to rates in the contracts with the telegraph company. It had been stated that there was a contract rate for service at 61 cents per 100 words. There was no such contract rate. If Senator Hill would examine the contracts before him, he would see that there was no rate less than \$2.50 per hundred words, except in the new and sparsely settled districts of Texas and Colorado. In other sections the Associated Press has to account to the telegraph company as to the rates mentioned, but it does not always collect from the papers receiving reports as much as it pays the telegraph company for the service.

The Associated Press has been an important instrumentality in building up cities in the new states of the west, and in extending commerce. To make the rate uniform, as had been suggested, would result in destroying nearly one-half of the newspapers in the United States. The co-operative system, which gives the publisher a right to the Associated Press a representative at the capital and other important centers, was the only one by which a large portion of the American press could live.

The rate is on the service done. If the rate is \$2.50 per hundred words, a service of 6,000 words per day, and if the owners choose to permit the use to a half dozen papers that is a matter that does not concern the telegraph company. If an individual newspaper published in the new towns of the west, the telegraph company to transmit for it also 16,000 words the company must charge the same rate for a like service. The Associated Press exercises the right enjoyed by every other private business in the land, of choosing its own prices. It does not interfere with the operation of other associations or with individual enterprises.

Complaint is made because members of the Associated Press choose their partners and do not throw open the doors to every new comer. What private business is conducted on this principle? Does the dry goods merchant divide the orders of his commercial agents with his neighbors? Does the broker supply competing brokers with his private dispatches? And yet the telegraph company is asked here that this principle be applied to the Associated Press, a business as distinctly private as the others.

The members and clients of the Associated Press have a valuable property, which has been acquired through years of industry and the expenditure of many millions of dollars. Are you going to sweep it away? But it is proposed to accomplish this through legislation regulating the Western Union Telegraph company. What private business is conducted on this principle? Does the telegraph company have a right to the Associated Press as a business as distinctly private as the others.

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Senator Hill said he assumed that the Associated Press had a large number of local contracts—contracts with local associations—and asked if they were not exclusive in their character. "You could not," he queried, "give their news to any other association within their territory?"

Mr. Smith said the Associated Press certainly would not do so. These associations, he said, were all members of the Associated Press, all parts of the same machinery, but for convenience the territory had been divided into associations for local purposes. There were members of the association who had franchises in the form of certificates. They might be said to be the controlling members of the Associated Press. Papers that had not such certificates had instituted these local organizations. The exclusiveness of their contracts had reference to the carrying power—the telegraph companies. It was merely a matter of internal government. Instead of giving them certificates, they were given contracts, which guaranteed that they should have precisely the same privileges as the controlling members.

Senator Hill asked if any persons wishing to start a paper within the territory of a

LOCAL ASSOCIATION COULD GET THE NEWS OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

Mr. Smith said it could be done with the consent of the paper in the locality whence the application should come. Mr. Smith could not remember that when a community wants a paper to have the Associated Press reports, they had ever been referred. The association never any distinction in its work which could affect the public interest or private business. It had never furnished incorrect news. It would be impossible for it to systematically mislead the public, because its members represent all parties and every sort of opinion. The association stands upon a different basis from other business, not in the sense of property, but in that it is a public voice. Regulation of its business by the government would be, Mr. Smith said, a violation of the constitution. It would be inconsistent with the guaranteed liberty of the press.

Senator Wilson thought congress might pass a law making more effective the liberty of the press. He also disagreed with Mr. Smith about the powers of congress under the constitution to regulate the business of the Associated Press. Mr. Smith explained the rules forbidding the use, by its members, of news from other associations, and the reasons therefor. It was because the security of the news of the Associated Press required the prohibition and the encouragement of opposing associations that it was injurious to the property rights of members of this association. He said that the same facts were sent everywhere, but the matter was edited and might go in more extended form to eastern than western papers.

SULLIVAN'S SLUGGING.

He Wins the Match With Robinson, Who Drops to Avoid Punishment.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 7.—Fifteen thousand persons assembled in the pavilion last evening to witness the Sullivan-Robinson match, and it is estimated that as many more were turned away. The receipts from the sale of tickets were nearly \$20,000. Tickets were sold at \$5 advance. The arrangements, which were under the management of Hugh Coyle, were perfect; 100 policemen were distributed among the audience to preserve order. Sullivan made his appearance in the ring at 5:50 o'clock. He was in first-class form and was greeted enthusiastically. A few seconds later he was followed by Robinson, whose condition was unfavorably commented upon by the audience. Sullivan weighed 204 pounds and Robinson 170. The announcement that the police had refused to allow the use of three ounce gloves was hissed. Eight ounce gloves were used. Thomas Chandler was referee and Hiram B. Cook was timekeeper. Robinson and William Muldoon, the Sullivan, Robinson was knocked down eight times in the first round, going down at each blow from Sullivan without receiving any punishment. The second round was a repetition of the first, except that Robinson fell down fourteen times in rapid succession. In the third round the same maneuvers were followed by Robinson, who, however, did not succeed so well in avoiding punishment, by getting several severe blows, none of which did much harm to the star of the fight. In the fourth round Robinson's trick of falling without receiving punishment was too evident for the referee to allow it to pass. The round was unfinished, the match being given to Sullivan on a foul claim. Robinson escaped punishment, but was severely censured by the spectators. Sullivan was loudly cheered.

It was arranged between Paul McCoy and "Young Dutch," but it was stopped by the police on account of the gloves to be used. A sequel to the Sullivan-Robinson fight was a speech by Robinson after the fight. He said that he was in the act of falling. Robinson's conduct was severely censured by the spectators. Sullivan was loudly cheered. It was arranged between Paul McCoy and "Young Dutch," but it was stopped by the police on account of the gloves to be used. A sequel to the Sullivan-Robinson fight was a speech by Robinson after the fight. He said that he was in the act of falling. Robinson's conduct was severely censured by the spectators. Sullivan was loudly cheered.

The Crouch Family Murder Trial. JACKSON, MISS., March 7.—This morning the examination of Jud Crouch and Dan S. Holcomb, charged with having committed the famous quadruple murder of the Crouch family on Nov. 21, began in the presence of a large number of people, who thronged every available space in the courtroom. The four of the forenoon were consumed in the examination of three witnesses—Reardon, Parks, and Hutchins. The first two testified as to the finding of the bodies and other well known facts. Hutchins told of the conduct of Holcomb and Jud Crouch after the murder was made known to them. He stated that they acted unconcerned; Jud was not affected by the news. On the adjournment, as Holcomb and Crouch were being led back to the jail, he stated that he got a good look at them. The crush was fearful, and several women fainted, and were with difficulty saved from being trampled to death. All portions of the county were represented. The interest is intense.

Death of a Prominent Colored Man.

BALTIMORE, March 7.—John W. Locks, one of the most prominent and respected of the colored citizens of Baltimore, died this morning. He was born of free parents, received a fair education, and learned the trade of a ship caulker. He was for some years foreman in the shipyard of Charles W. Booz & Bros., and at the time of his death was president of the Chesapeake Marine Railway association. He left a very comfortable estate.

Gen. Grant at Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, VA., March 7.—Gen. Grant, with Mrs. Grant and two other friends, arrived here from New York three afternoon and will spend a month or six weeks at the Hygeia hotel. The general will occupy the same rooms used by President Arthur during his visit here two years ago, and by Gen. Garfield on his visit here while president.

Hon. T. A. Hendricks in Paris.

PARIS, March 7.—The Hon. Thomas A. Hendricks, of Indiana, has returned to Paris from his trip in southern Europe. He was not pleased with his trip. He considers Italy unhealthful for Americans to visit at this time of year.

Of Course He Was Acquainted in Danville.

DANVILLE, VA., March 7.—William S. Palmer, indicted for the murder of a negro, Martin Yancy, on the thirtieth of January last, was acquitted to-day in the Hustings court, after a trial of nearly three days' duration.

Death of an Editor.

PHILADELPHIA, March 7.—Rev. J. S. Inskip, editor of the *Christian Standard*, of this city, died this afternoon at Ocean Grove. The funeral will be held at the Asbury church, New York, on Tuesday afternoon.

A Base Base Arrested for Robbery.

WATERBURY, CONN., March 7.—James Eagan, a ball player, pitcher of the Brooklyn last year, was sent to jail to-day on the charge of robbing a countryman of his watch and money.

HANGS HIMSELF IN HIS CELL.

Frank Rando Commits Suicide in the Joliet Penitentiary.

CHICAGO, March 7.—A telephone message to the *Daily News* from Joliet, Ill., states that Frank Rando, the desperado, who made an attempt upon the life of Deputy Warden McDonald at the state penitentiary last Saturday night, and who was placed in a solitary cell, last night succeeded in ending his career by hanging himself. Rando's real name was Charles C. Scott. He killed no less than five men in 1877, and is supposed to have murdered thirteen persons in Indiana, Illinois, and Missouri. He was originally sentenced to the Iowa penitentiary for burglary. He escaped and fearing arrest became a tramp. He was afterwards sent to the Michigan city prison for burglary under another name, and left there in 1877. He robbed a farmer near Gilson, Ill., and being pursued by a party of six he killed two and wounded the others. Rando committed an almost similar robbery near St. Elmo, Ill., and being followed by a party of citizens killed three of the latter and escaped. He was finally captured in St. Louis after a desperate struggle with an officer, and on his trial for the Gilson case he pleaded guilty to a life sentence. Rando's prison life was marked by three or four acts of desperation similar to that of last Saturday. He used her underclothing to effect his death, and his lifeless body was discovered on opening the door of his cell this morning.

SONS OF TEMPERANCE.

A Special Session Held Last Night at Scottish Rite Hall.

The Grand division of Sons of Temperance convened in special session last night at Scottish Rite hall, corner of Seventh and D streets. The special object of the meeting was to receive and welcome Hon. James H. Roberts, of Massachusetts, a prominent member of the order, but Mr. Roberts was delayed, not arriving until after adjournment. Addresses were delivered by E. E. Reed, W. J. W. T. of the district; William J. Boyd, W. O. Roome, Silas Boyce, G. W. Troy, and others.

A private informal conference of leading Sons of Temperance will be held at the hall to-night. Among those who will participate are Gen. Louis Warner, of Philadelphia; E. H. Clapp, esq., and Hon. J. H. Roberts, of Boston; F. M. Bradley, of this city, and Mr. Fred L. Hendshaw, of Massachusetts. After the conference here, these gentlemen go further south. In South Carolina they will be joined by Maj. B. D. Townsend, of that state, and at Atlanta by John N. Stearns, of New York, manager of the National Temperance society, and Rev. C. H. Meade, of Hornellsville, N. Y.

Baltimore Oration.

In spite of the inclement night the Baltimore Oratorical society had a fine audience to listen to its rendition of Mendelssohn's "Elijah" last evening. The soloists were Miss Sherwin, Miss Huntington, Mr. Toedt, and Mr. H. H. Meade. The alto, Miss Huntington, had a good voice and style, but the other singers were hardly equal to the task assigned them.

The feature of these concerts is the magnificent chorus, the material in which is among the best in this country. There is still, however, a lack of precision, and a weakness of the men's parts to mar the otherwise fine effects. The orchestra was decidedly improved by additional force, and was well balanced, playing with taste and accuracy. The difficult organ part was carefully played by the society's organist, Mr. Randolph.

The Conference Missionary Society.

At the meeting of the Missionary Society of the Baltimore M. E. conference last evening at McKendree M. E. church Rev. Julius Sepp, a returned missionary from Japan; Rev. Mr. Parker, a returned missionary from India, and Rev. Mr. Reed, secretary of the Missionary society of New York, made very interesting addresses on the work of the church in foreign lands. The meeting opened about 8 o'clock and closed at 10.

At the Nineteenth Street Baptist.

Mrs. J. Ellen Foster, of Iowa, was greeted by a large audience at the Nineteenth Street Baptist church last night, whom she delighted with one of her strong addresses on temperance. She was introduced by Mr. La Fetra. At the close of her speech Miss Cookley, the president of the local auxiliary of the church, presented Mrs. Foster with a handsome basket of flowers. Col. Babcock, Frederick Douglass, and Prof. K. T. Greenour followed with addresses.

At St. Elizabeth's.

The Washington Social Circle, under the direction of Mr. J. A. DeWitte, gave a pleasant entertainment at St. Elizabeth opera house last night. Messrs. Sechr, L. Baumgarten, M. Hainlein, E. Blout, and Misses Irene Hall, Annie H. White, E. Buchanan, Vinnie and Josie Dewitt, Bertha C. Kaufman, and Miss Murphy participated in a programme of much excellence, which was highly enjoyed by the inmates.

The Bischoff Concert.

The fourth in the series of Bischoff concerts was given last night at the Congregational church to the usual large and appreciative audience. The pupils of Dr. Bischoff are reflecting great credit upon both themselves and teacher, and the crowded houses at each monthly concert fully attest the appreciation of their friends and all interested in the pleasing progress of Washington singers.

A Temperance Military Company.

A movement is on foot among a number of young men, members of the several temperance orders of this city, to organize a temperance military company. Several names have been suggested, among them the "Coldwater Guards" and the "Temperance Rifles." The lady members of several orders have promised to present the new company with a fine stand of silk colors.

Reynolds Post Camp Fire.

The camp fire of John F. Reynolds post, No. 4, burned brightly last night at Grand Army hall. A large camp kettle steamed over the fire, while the "vets" gathered about, smoked their pipes, and smoked hard tack. Remarks were made by Mr. M. Brooks, Judge Advocate Mack, Hon. Charles A. Boutelle, Conrad Buckley and Breuninger, and others.

A Grand Army Address.

The address of Department Commander Samuel S. Burdett, at the sixteenth annual encampment of the department of the Potomac, has been printed in book form. It will be distributed among the Washington comrades.

Hit on the Head with a Stone.

About 4:45 p. m. yesterday Raymond Johnson, a small colored boy, was struck on the head with a stone thrown by a colored boy named Chapman Turner. He was badly hurt. Turner was arrested.

No More Contributions.

The citizens relief committee have notified the public that no further contributions are required.

A Revenue Informer Hanged.

RICHMOND, VA., March 7.—A revenue informer was hanged last Saturday night in Floyd county by moonshiners. The name is not given.

The Weather.

Warmer rainy weather, increasing easterly winds, veering to southeasterly, and lower pressure. Yesterday's thermometer: 7 a. m., 34.1°; 11 a. m., 35.0°; 5 p. m., 37.8°; 7 p. m., 35.0°; 11 p. m., 33.8°; maximum, 36.0°; minimum, 33.3°. Precipitation, .15.

WOMEN WHO WOULD.

But After Forty Years' Struggle Are Not Yet Allowed to Vote.

Last Day of the Sixteenth Annual Convention of Woman Suffragists.

They Resolve to Oppose Any Candidate for Office Who Opposes Them.

Encouraging Reports of Progress and Bright Hopes for the Future.

A short executive session of the woman's suffrage convention was held at the Riggs house yesterday morning. The ladies then called upon the senate suffrage committee in the senate reception room. Arguments were made by Miss Anthony, Harriette R. Shattuck, Caroline Gilkey Rogers, Mrs. May Wright Sewall, Mrs. Helen Gougar, Mrs. Seymour Howell, Lillie D. Blake, Dr. Clemence Lozier, and Mrs. Elizabeth H. Harbert. Miss Anthony introduced to the committee Miss Wall, of Massachusetts, who has refused to pay taxes for six years.

The advocates of feminine freedom have become so much accustomed to struggling against difficulties that they do not mind a little matter of rain and slush. They came out in large numbers in the afternoon to attend the last afternoon session of the convention.

Mrs. Lizzie D. Fyler, a lawyer, of Arkansas, was the first speaker. She was a bright faced, black haired, and black eyed young woman, with a good voice. She wore a black silk dress, white lace collar, and bangs. She read from manuscript. She said that there was no equal suffrage associations within the state of Arkansas. She read a number of extracts from the statutes of Arkansas to show that woman had equal property rights in that state. As a mother the rights of women in Arkansas, though not yet all they ought to be, are still far in advance of those given to her in other states. The divorce laws, while less liberal than those of some states, still cover woman with a protecting arm. Girls in Arkansas have exactly the same educational facilities as the boys. They have not availed themselves of them, simply the result of ancient prejudice. Teachers and state employees are paid the same salaries whether they are men or women. The crowning day of Arkansas legislation Mrs. Fyler found was in her strict temperance laws. Mrs. Fyler's speech was largely a eulogy of Arkansas and a defense of her from the widely spread notion that Arkansas usually carried a pistol in one hand and a bowie knife in the other. Mrs. Fyler is the author of a bill which provides that the word "male" be stricken from the constitution of Arkansas.

Mr. George W. Clark, a gray haired and graybearded old gentleman, who had been sitting down in the audience, said he felt the spirit moving in him, and started for the platform. While he was climbing the stairs Miss Anthony introduced him in a very happy manner as the man who had traveled long for years in the road of woman's rights. Hutchinson and his son John. Mr. Clark said his text was: "When a woman will, she will, and there's an end on't." Then he sang a remarkable song, the refrain of which was, "When there's a will, there's a way."

Mrs. Mary Wright Sewall made her report as chairman of the executive committee of the national association. She said that the work done during the year had been largely such as would meet the full approval of the gentlemen, since it had been by way of "silent influence." The work had not been aggressive, because the leaders, Mrs. Stanton and Miss Anthony, had both been abroad. The association had, however, introduced resolutions into five state legislatures, instructing the senators and representatives of those states to give their vote and influence for the sixteenth amendment, giving woman the right to vote. The legislatures of Pennsylvania and Tennessee had passed the resolution.

Mrs. Gougar, chairman of the committee on plan of work, reported the following resolutions, which were adopted as read, the entire audience voting:

Resolved, That we hold a convention in every unorganized state and territory in the union during the coming year, these conventions to be held so far as possible at the capitals of the states. Resolved, That we consider the enfranchisement of the women citizens of the United States the paramount political question of the hour; therefore Resolved, That we will by all honorable methods oppose the election of any presidential candidate who is a known opponent to woman's suffrage, and we recommend similar action on the part of our state associations in regard to state and congressional candidates; and further Resolved, That the officers of this convention shall communicate with the presidential nominees in order to make known to them our position on this question.

Resolved, That all legations shall be requested to introduce the convention to the president of the United States. Resolved, That we will by all honorable methods oppose the election of any presidential candidate who is a known opponent to woman's suffrage, and we recommend similar action on the part of our state associations in regard to state and congressional candidates; and further Resolved, That the officers of this convention shall communicate with the presidential nominees in order to make known to them our position on this question.

Mrs. Gougar explained her plan for local work, and gave the audience some advice. She recommended among other things, system of "boycotting." She said she would allow no man to sell her groceries or dresses, and no man to preach to her who was not an advocate of woman's suffrage. In speaking of the necessity for money for their work, Mrs. Gougar said: "Oh, I wish I had the tobacco money of this country for just one day. I'd buy the entire congress of the United States." Mrs. Morrison, of Boston, made a few remarks. "She had recovered," she said, since she came to Washington and heard the western women talk, that Massachusetts, which she had always before considered a very great state, indeed was really only a speck of dust on the map of the world. She made the report for Illinois, showing that more than 300,000 people of Illinois had demanded equal suffrage. The press of Illinois was in advance of that of any other state in advocating associations, and in general the reform in Illinois was growing rapidly. Mrs. Harbert's allusion to Francis Willard and her conversion to a belief in woman suffrage was received with great applause.

Mrs. J. Ellen Foster, of Iowa, was introduced by Miss Anthony with some very flattering remarks, and then Mrs. Foster said some very flattering and affectionate things about Miss Anthony. Mrs. Foster is a very large lady, with a very large head and a double chin. Her speech was of the emotional order, full of personal reminiscences intended to touch the feelings of her hearers. She said that Miss Anthony and Miss Willard, never having been mothers, had "moored us all." They had the true mother heart. Mrs. Sewall read a letter from Rachel G. Foster, corresponding secretary of the association, who wrote from Florence, Italy. Mrs. Foster gave an interesting sketch of the status of women in Italy, and called our government "half soiled" by comparison.

Mrs. Caroline Gilkey Rogers read a report of the progress of the woman's suffrage movement in Lansingburg, N. Y. Mrs. Rogers is a tall, handsome, pleasant-faced, bright-eyed lady, who might have been 35 years old. She wore a black satin dress and diamond earrings. Her costume has been the topic on the platform during the convention. She made a very interesting story of the annals of the quiet neighborhood of Lansingburg. The audience was introduced to the old ladies and the obstinate men of this vicinity, and even to Mrs. Rogers' pony, which did very brilliant work for woman suffrage on election day. Mrs. Rogers found very great difficulty, when she moved from Boston to Lansingburg,